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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit THE indorsements which John Sher-

parts of the country make him Senator from Ohio for the whole United States. THOSE papers which went into hysterical double-leaded demands for immediate war with Chili a few days since, upon a few baseless rumors, may now

man has received from the press in all

realize the penalty of previousness. A QUESTION which is causing considerable discussion of late is the relative positions of ex-Governor Hill and Gov. Flower in the politics of New York. Will Governor Flower be controlled by the ex-Governor, or will he set up for

If the Democrats who may meet today and to-night because it is Jackson's day would tell the whole truth about the hero of New Orleans, they would declare that he was not a free-trader, like some of them-indeed, nine-tenths of them in the West.

AND so Mr. Mills has an indefinite leave of absence from the House. During the last Congress his seat was vacant most of the time because he could not endure Speaker Reed. The American Congress might authorize Mr. Mills to run an amateur Congress of his own with whose members he could get along.

GOVERNOR FORAKER says that when he entered on the senatorial contest be did not know "that we had to fight not only those Republicans of Ohio who were against us, but, because it was grand old John Sherman on the other side, it was the whole United States against us." That was about the size of it. The mistake was in tackling grand old John Sherman.

WHILE the people of Indiana pay for some printing that is of little value to anybody, they do not pay for the compiling and printing of a year book or register, such as many States issue every year, containing many matters of current information, including lists of State and county officers, with their addresses, the valuation of the counties and cities, names of members of the Legislature, and similar facts which people are constantly in need of.

THE originators of the movement to send a cargo of breadstuffs to the famine sufferers in Russia started with the belief that they could raise six million pounds of flour, but they are likely to do more. The millers in different States are enlisted, and there is a generous rivalry to make the contributions as large as possible. Up to the 6th inst. reports had been received from eighteen States. Indiana stands sixth on the list, with a contribution of 77,810 pounds.

Some Democratic wiseacre, writing from Washington to the Philadelphia announces oracularly that "Grover Cleveland, beyond doubt, represents all elements of the Democratic party in every State of the Union." Mr. Cleveland has tried to be a political acrobat-on the silver question, for instance-but it will be news to some of the many Democratic factions and representatives of diverse elements that he has succeeded in making all their conflicting beliefs his own.

THE Anti-tenement-house League of Boston, led by such men as ex-Governors Long and Brackett, have agreed upon a memorial to Congress asking that body to investigate the "sweating" system in the clothing trade, which has recently been introduced in that city. In London it has extended to every manufacture which can be done by hand in tenement-houses, but it has only reached the cheaper clothing-making in Boston. The work is mainly done by recent immigrants, who live in wretched tenements in the deepest degradation.

Ir is not worth while to expend much sentiment over the alleged "friendship" of Russia for the United States. The friendship is nothing more than jealousy of British influence and power. The Czar of Russia and everybody connected with the Russian government hate republican ideas and principles and would like to see them wiped off the face of the earth. If Russia interposed to prevent the recognition of the Confederacy by England it was not love for this government but jealousy of England that prompted her. The idea that there is any natural affinity or sympathy between the government of Russia and that of the United States is absurd.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, in his message to the Legislature of New York, congratulates that body that the State debt is practically "wiped out" and that no direct tax upon the people is necesgary to meet the expenses of the State government, sufficient income being expected from indirect sources of revenue. | cent., while mercantile paper was quoted | no ground for a charge of unfriendli-

These indirect sources are the corporation tax, the collateral inheritance tax, which produces \$890,267.54; the special tax on the organization of corporations, and the succession tax imposed by the last Legislature by the Republicans. The people of New York pay no direct State tax, because Republican legislatures have had the sagacity to discover other sources of revenue than the farms, homes and personal property of the people. Not a scheme to relieve the people of State taxation and put it upon the wealth of the State exists that does not have the name of a Republican as its author. Besides, a State debt that amounted to many millions at the close of the war has been wiped out by the wise financial management of the Republicans. Indiana, however, will continue to lay the heavy hand of taxation upon the home and the farm because, by Democratic gerrymander, it doomed to be ruled by narrow and reactionary men. Under a wise policy the homes and farms of Indiana, like those of Pennsylvania and New York, would not be troubled by the tax-col-

WORDS, AND NOTHING BUT WORDS.

The Journal prints the second letter of Dr. Taylor on fiat or no value money. It is the same old story—the threshing over of straw threshed a hundred times before, which never had a grain of wheat in it. He admits that a piece of paper upon which is printed "ten dollars" is of no value, but asks if Congress should order that there be printed on the same paper "This shall be a full legal-tender at its face value for all dues public and private," if it would not perform all the functions of money wherever the laws of the United States extend? No; such a substitute for money has never fulfilled all the functions of money. Nation after nation has tried it and failed. Dr. Taylor, as an intelligent man, should know this. John Law tried what Dr. Taylor proposes, in France, in 1717, and in five years involved the nation in financial disaster. Again, legaltender notes were issued in France, based upon the confiscated lands of the country, worth millions, by the element then in power, and the most stringent laws enacted to compel the people to take them as money, yet in six years they fell from nearly par in coin to have no value whatever, but filled the cities of France with starving people. The Continental Congress tried paper money with a promise to pay, attempted to compel people to take it for their goods, and punished Tories who would not and yet, with an issue of about \$240. 000,000 as the highest estimate, and with only a portion of it in circulation, it became utterly worthless, and could not be given value when the success of the American cause was assured. To these can be added the recent experience of the United States and the disasters in the Argentine Republic, fresh in the minds of all intelligent readers. Without a single exception, every nation which has issued paper money based upon land or with a promise of redemption in coin which it did not keep, has ended financial disaster. These facts of history have taught average practical men that flat, no value or irredeemable paper money, no matter by whom issued, will end in financial disaster or ruin to the people resorting to it. The mass of people believe that experience is the best teacher. The flat money of which Dr. Taylor speaks, issued by Congress, could be forced upon creditors, who, for the most

of history. The legal-tender silver dollar, Dr. Taylor says, is one-fifth flat money. Under certain conditions it would be, but as the issue has always been limited and has now been stopped, the quantity issued can be used in the country upon the gold basis; but make the coinage of silver free, and the silver dollar would then be on its own intrinsic value, and while the creditor could be made to take it where he has not taken the precaution to have gold written in his contract, the silver dollar would purchase but four-fifths as much wheat, sugar, etc., as would the gold dollar if the present difference in the values of the metals should hold.

Dr. Taylor is pleased to call going

part, are the depositors in savings banks.

the holders of life-insurance policies

and investors in the shares of loan and

building associations, and upon labor,

which must live, but the capitalist, who

takes care of himself, has his obligations

made payable in gold. The masses

would be swindled. Such is the lesson

over and over these matters, the making of absurd statements about the Barings, disputing about the quotations of stocks when there is nothing to dispute over and would not bear upon the subject if there was, "discussion," but to people who have learned from the experience of nations that money, to perform its functions in civilization, must be limited to the world's stock of gold and silver, or paper immediately redeemable in them, it is wearisome chatter. That the precious metals and paper redeemable in them or based upon them are money, is the conviction of the commercial world, and needs to be discussed when an argument is necessary to sustain the axiom that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. Furthermore, if the subject of money were open to discussion it would be a waste of time and space to argue with one who denies that the confederate treasury notes were legal tender, when upon the face of all of the earlier issues it is stated that they are "receivable in payment of all dues except export dues," or with one who avers that Secretary Windom redeemed \$20,000,000 of four-and-ahalf-per-cent. bonds during the stringency of November, 1890, to aid Jay Gould, when, as a matter of fact, Mr. Gould's interests would have been better served by a continuation of the stringency; and moreover, nothing can be arrived at in a controversy in which one is so unmindful of accurate statement as to declare that "the Journal has said

that the rate of interest was 185 per

cent.," when the full statement of the

Journal was that "speculative interest

rose as high as 185 and closed at 6 per

at from 8 to 9 per cent." For these last reasons, namely, the general and persistent inaccuracy of statement and the perversion of the Journal's statements, anything like "discussion" would be out of the question, if it were necessary. Therefore, the Journal must courteously refuse to continue the waste of space upon a topic which is no more a matter of dispute than the correctness of the multiplication table.

DR. SMYTHE AND THE KEELEY CURE.

The News, of this city, publishes the

substance of a paper recently read by

Dr. G. C. Smythe, of Greencastle, in which he attacks the so-called Keeley cure for drunkenness as a fraud which is doing more harm than good. The News vouches for Dr. Smythe as "one of the most learned men in Indiana." If this be true, he is, in the opinion of the Journal, putting his learning to very poor use in trying to bring ridicule and contempt on a treatment which thousands of persons who have taken it are daily testifying has done them incalculable good, and which thousands of families are blessing for what it has done for some loved one. Admit that the originator of the Keeley cure claims too much for it in claiming that it is permanent as well as a specific cure for the drink habit; admit that some of those who have apparently been cured by the treatment do relapse and go back to their cups; admit that Dr. Keeley's advertising methods are in open violation of the medical code; admit all that can be truthfully said against him or his treatment, and the fact remains that hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of persons have been at least temporarily cured of the taste and desire for intoxicating liquors, and a very large proportion of these seem to permanently cured. It savors more o ignorance than of learning, more of intolerance than of liberality, and more of ruelty than humanity to assert that such a treatment is doing more harm than good. It would be quite as reasonable to assert and as easy to preve that the whole science and practice of medicine is a fraud because a large proportion of those treated by physicians die, and all who are so treated get sick again some time or other. For God's sake, and humanity's sake, if even a small per cent. of those who try the Keeley cure are benefited thereby let the regular practitioners keep hands off until they can offer something better or half as

Dr. Smythe, in his paper on the subect, rehashes the threadbare and commonplace talk about drunkenness by peredity, drunkenness as a disease, etc., if there were anything new in this, either to the profession or to laymen. That branch of the subject has been discussed ad nauseam. Dr. Smythe's conclusion, in effect, is that whom God has made a drunkard man cannot cure. The conclusion begs the question, and is simply a bit of professional arrogance. The question whether the Keeley treatment can cure, or help to cure, the drink habit is not to be settled by a priori arguments as to the impossibility of effecting such cure by medical treatment. One living case of accomplished cure is worth all the a priori arguments in the world on that point, and there are hundreds of such cases. Even if it is nothing more than a moral aid or faith cure, if it accomplishes good results, in heaven's name, let it alone. Dr. Smythe seems to have been at great pains to collect statistics of those who have taken the treatment and afterwards relapsed. How would he like to have the results of his own practice tested the same way? Perhaps if he will take equal pains to ascertain the number of those who have taken the treatment and not relapsed, he will feel more like saying something in favor of the cure and less like preaching the incurability of drunkenness. The cure has at least given faith, hope and courage to many persons who have not been able to find it elsewhere. There nothing in Dr. Smythe's arraignment of it to cause faith in anything except the

invincibility of the devil. THE Sentinel publishes an interview with Chairman Jewett, of the Democratic State central committee, in which replying to a question as to the party's prospects in the next election, he says: Oh, we can win and carry the State for the Democracy if we begin soon enough and work hard enough. Mark me, I say we can win. Whether we shall or not depends on ourselves. But we ought to look the matter squarely in the face. There is nothing to be gained by deceiving ourselves. Indiana is a close and doubtful State, and we have a strong and unscrupulous enemy to contend with. Of course, we carried the State by nearly twenty thousand plurality at the last election, but you must not lose sight of the fact that a vast number of men who are entitled to vote did not go to the polls in 1890. As compared with 1888 we lost over 27,000 votes and the Republicans nearly 49,000. Deducting the 17,000 which the labor and Prohibition parties gained you will see that over 59,000 men did not vote in 1890. How they will feel next November one can't say, but they will vote and determine the election in Indiana.

Republicans should make a note of this. It is equivalent to an admission that Indiana is no more naturally Democratic than it is naturally Republican, and that the party which does the most effective "hustling" will win. Mr. Jewett admits, what the figures plainly show, that the Democratic "victory" last year was due to Republican apathy and absenteeism, aided by accidental circumstances which worked in favor of the Democracy. His figures show that there are Republicans enough in Indiana to carry the State whenever they all turn

THE refusal of the House of Representatives to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to charter a vessel to carry contributions to the famine sufferers in Russia places Congress in rather a humiliating position. The recent letter of the Secretary of the Navy and the favorable action of the Senate had led to the belief that there would be no opposition to the measure, but the action of the House puts a quietus upon it so far as congressional action is concerned. For the reputation of the country it would have been better if the question of government transportation had never been raised in Congress than to have had it voted down. Had the question not been raised there could have been

ness, but the refusal of Congress to make the appropriation is clearly open to that construction. It is unfortunate, to say the least, that the surviving representatives of the Lost Cause should have seized this opportunity to show their hostility to Russia for preventing the recognition of the Confederacy by England. They might at least have done this in a way that would not have brought discredit on the Nation. The result of their action will probably be that the money to send the supplies to Russia will be raised by private contri-

bution. ADAM SMITH, who was the first extensive writer on economics, and whose works are usually found in two large volumes entitled "The Wealth of Nations," is frequently quoted by freetraders, as if the first writer should of necessity be the wisest. The following paragraph, however, the free-trader never presents in this country:

Whatever tends to diminish in any country the number of artificers and manufacturers tends to diminish the home market, the most important of all markets for the produce of the soil, and thereby still further o discourage agriculture.

That is, whatever tends to build up varied industries in Indiana, like glassmaking, machinery-making, furnituremaking and the proposed tin-plate-making, is the greatest help of the farmer. Is there a farmer in Indiana who does not know this, and that these manufactories can only be secured by a protective tariff?

THAT was a characteristic speech which Governor Foraker made after his defeat. He is a bright, nervy man, and there are very few men who could have made such a speech after such a contest and defeat. It would have sounded vastly better, however, if he had made it before the balloting began, and then and there withdrawn his name. He lost a great opportunity in not doing that. However, all is well that ends well, and if Governor Foraker's friends do not feel any sorer over his defeat than he seems to, the scars of the contest will soon heal.

MR. W. D. Howells, in his "Editor's Study" in Harper's Monthly, speaks with genuine appreciation of James Whitcomb Riley's work. Following a review of a number of volumes of verse by Western writers, he says:

But, after all, the Western product will have its own flavor; and no watering-pot process will give us the color and perfume of Mr. Riley's "Old-fashioned Roses," grown in the open ai volume bears a London imprint, and decidedl has not been published by or for the author whose gentle fame commands a public on both sides of the sea. The sweetness that lies at the heart of these old-fashioned roses, and of all those wilding growths which their author cails his "Hoosier dialect" poems, is a very genuine and tender love of the simplicity and humility of the past. The poet has divined, what Tolstoi has thought strenuously out: that the real happiness, the ur mistakable bliss of each man's life is somethi that lurks far back in the memory of his childish mocence; and it is to the sense of this that he makes his touching appeal. The earlier condi-tions of our national life, before our craze for wealth began, and the millionaire had not ye become the American ideal, inspire his retrospective longing, and it is the memory of the childhood of a people which he appeals to, as well. Of course man cannot live by remem brance alone; but in waking again and again the note that sounds through all his verse, the poe performs a noble office in a vulgar, noisy and sordid time; and we cannot hearken ever so lit tle to him without being refreshed and strength

Lippincott's Magazine of this month says, editorially: "Mr. James Whitcomb Riley is probably the most popular of American

A PENNSYLVANIA jury has recently given verdict for \$19,800 damages in a suit brought by the victim of a railroad accident against the company. The judgment was given for "railway spine," which s well-known railroad lawyer says is a very popular disease among the medical fraternity where a man has been a passenger on a train that is wrecked and no visible injuries can be made a cause for suit. It is supposed to be the injuries to the spinal column resulting from the shock. As the spinal column cannot be dissected to find out its actual condition, it is difficult to controvert any claim of injuries that may arise in such a case.

DISPATCHES from Providence, R. I., continue to report that Colonel Ballon, attorney for Dr. Graves, lately convicted in Denver of the murder of Mrs. Barnaby. is "silent" on the question of his own participation in the same crime. What else could be expected? So far as can be learned the suspicions and insinuations against him originated with some irresponsible | Senator Sherman was confidently anticibailiffs and newspaper reporters of Denver. and until formal charges are preferred or an arrest made the dignity of innocence demands silence. If he is guilty he can hardly be expected to acknowledge that fact on demand of an interviewer.

JOHN ERNEST MCCANN begs the readers of Lippincott not to blame him for loving her. "Oh," he cries.

-Oh, blame me not! You have not heard her sighs, Nor seen the blue in her wide two And speechless, tender eyes. You do not know how soft she is,

We do not know how soft she is, but we can guess how soft John Ernest is, and no one can wonder at his loving her, or blame him in the least. Where blame does lie i upon the editor of Lippincott, for trying to palm off such atrocious verses upon the public as poetry.

An Englishman who has been lecturing in the university extension course in Philadelphia appears before the classes in neglige shirt and with trousers rolled. The papers there are taking him to task for his bad manners, and incidentally inform him that they do not think much of the system of economics he attempts to teach. The time has gone by when an Englishman merely because he is one, is regarded as an oracle in this country. The best of them find it necessary to mind their "p's" and "q's," and the second-rate gentry are val-

ued at their actual worth, and no more. REV. ROBERT McDonald, who is sixtyfive years old and has been a Presbyterian preacher forty-two years, has entered the freshman class of the Detroit College of Medicine, with a view of taking the full course. He says he wants to go to Africa in a few years as a missionary, and that a knowledge of medicine will be a great help. Enterprising young men of that kind should be encouraged.

THE Khedive of Egypt, Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, is dead of the grip. Though nominally tributary to Turkey, the government of Egypt is practically conducted under the direction of officers appointed by Great Britain and France. The dead Khedive was rather a weak but well-meaning ruler who had no policy of his own, and was quite content to assist in carrying out that of others.

In making arrangements for the approaching marriage of Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Victoria of Teck, it has been

embrace a single article that is not of English manufacture. There is a lesson patriotism and national pride which Amer-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals What States compose the circuit to which Judge Woods has been recently appointed?

J. H. L.

ican brides would do well to imitate.

He has been appointed judge of the new Appellate Court of the Seventh circuit, comprising the States of Illinois, Indiana

and Wisconsin. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Were the confederates Albert Sidney and Joseph E. Johnston relatives! READER. It appears not.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

What Would Have Happened. Excited Stranger-Say! I lost a twenty-dollar gold piece along here somewhere. You haven't seen it, have you? Hungry Higgins-Do I look like I'd fell dead

Diplomacy. Young Mrs. Fitts-You do not tire of my singing, do you, dear? Mr. Fitts-No, love, your voice reminds me so much of that girl I was engaged to along in 1885.

Good Reason. "Fitz-Maudlin was telling me that his bride insisted on having the word 'obey' omitted from the marriage service." "Did he consent?"

And she hasn't sung anything since.

"Yep. You see she did not wish to be subject

Bofe of 'Em "Great scheme they had at the church fair. Fellow could kiss a pretty girl by putting up a quarter." "That was no square deal. Didn't the girl have to put up?" "Oh, yes. She put up her mouth."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE Emperor of China still persists in studying the English language, although nuch remonstrance against his doing so has been expressed. THERE is to be a new Prussian throne.

Frederick I had one, but Napoleon took 1 off and melted it, and there are now only two small chairs of small value. PRESERVED as a memento at the Adams House, Boston, is a box containing a few cigars which belonged to General Grant at the time his illness compelled him to give

up smoking. ALL the linen for Princess Victoria May's trousseau will be made in Ireland, her tweed dresses will come from Scotland, and some of her finer costumes are to be of English-made silk.

SENATOR STANFORD believes that magnetism can be developed in men and horses by intelligent effort, and in breeding thoroughbreds on his California stock farm he has made experiments to that end. Louise Michel, the noted French revolutionist, was recently observed working among the books of the British Museum Her face is large, marked with heavy lines and pale and worn, showing the traces of suffering. She dresses quite shabbily.

ONE young woman of noble lineage has recently married below her rank, yet with the approval of her friends. Princess Marie Bonaparte, daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte, was wedded to an Italian lieutenant. Even King Humbert and Queen largherita sent gifts.

No photograph can do Ethel Ingalls, the daughter of ex-Senator Ingalls, justice, says Jean Mallory in an interesting sketch of Miss Ingails, for it is to her exquisite coloring that much of her beauty is due. She is tall, well proportioned and erect, with fine figure and small, beautifully shaped hands and feet,

GEN. B. F. BUTLER is reported to be worth several million dollars. Besides possessing an abundance of real estate in Boston, Washington and Chicago, he owns the big Craig ranch, near Pueblo. Col., the largest ranch in the State, has 150,000 acres of coal and mineral lands in Virginia, and controls part of the Mora grant of 600,000 acres in

A NOTEWORTHY friendship exists be tween Secretaries Rusk and Foster. It is said that during Mr. Foster's illness "a man could not be more devoted to his own brother than the big Secretary of Agriculture was to his friend of the Treasury epartment." Every day and every night Mr. Rusk was present at the sick-bed, and he was as thoughtful as a trained nurse in his treatment of the stricken Secretary.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, banker, scientist, assayist, member of Parliament, and possessor of no end of honorable degrees and titles. 18 a profoundly religious man, and devotes one day in the week to work for his fellow-creatures. There is scarcely a Sunday afternoon or evening when he cannot be found lecturing to the poorer classes in London. "The Surry Side" is his prinpal haunt. Without a doubt one of the Pleasures of Life" with him is derived from philanthropy.

## THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

THE Legislature of Ohio has done the wise and proper thing. The re-election of pated by the country, and it was demanded w the best interests of the people and the depublican party of Ohio .- Detroit Trib-

AT one time during the canvass Sherman's defeat seemed probable. Happily Ohio has saved herself from this discredit, and has chosen him for another term. His vote was larger than was expected, but it ought to have been unanimous.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SENATOR SHERMAN Was nominated by the Republican caucus at Columbus, last night, by a handsome majority. The country will be gratified by this news. Mr Sherman is a national statesman, and his services cannot be spared. - Louisville

As a "claimant" Foraker is unequaled In the contest with Mr. Sherman he was at disadvantage at every point. Considering these disadvantages his vote is surprisingly large; considering the promises made by the Commercial Gazette it is exceedingly small.-Louisville Courier-Jour-

WE congratulate Senator Sherman upon is success. We did not belp to bring this about. Nevertheless, we are now Sherman men, but, above all, we are Republicans, and shall aim to secure the success of this party, quickly healing any sore spots that may have been created .- Cincinnati Comnercial Gazette.

THE fine thing about the result is that it lemonstrates in one instance at least that nonest statesmanship wins more than shouting with a mob. There has been intense interest in the contest throughout the country, and the rejoicing in Sher-man's re-election will be widespread. -Milwaukee Sentinel. It is now clear that a mistake was made

in the conduct of this campaign on the part of the Foraker managers. On the other hand, those who rejoice in the sucpess of Senator Sherman will remember with satisfaction and pride that the conduct of his campaign was creditable to the candidate and to the party.-Chicago Inter Ocean. WHAT a career Mr. Sherman's has been

and what power and influence it gives him for the future! No wonder that the bearts of sixty millions of people in and out of Ohio will throb more freely and joyously when they learn, this morning, that John Sherman is to be returned for the sixth time to his proud place in the Nation's councils. - Ohio State Journal.

A MAN of John Sherman's experience and sound judgment, perfect knowledge of and familiarity with the important affairs of the Nation and our relations with other powers is of inestimable value in the deliberations of our national councils. His past services and his rare qualities of statesmanship should alone have removed all opposition and made his choice the unanimous expression of the Republican majordecided that the wedding dress shall not | ity in the Legislature.-Cleveland Leader.

His Illness More Serious in His Own Imagination than It Is in Fact.

Will Be Up and About in a Day or Two-Admiral Rogers Dying-Why Congressman McClellan Voted for Speaker Crisp.

NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Secretary Blaine Will Soon Be Out Again-Admiral Rodgers Very Low. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The apprehensions

that the friends of Secretary Blame have

over his sudden attack have been somewhat allayed to-night by the information given to those who called at his residence that the Secretary has been resting quietly all day and is very much improved this evening. Mrs. Blaine receives nearly all callers, and answers cheerfully questions concerning her husband's illness. From her account of the Secretary's illness it is only temporary in its character, and her conversation leads her hearers to believe that he will be up and about within a day or two. The distinguished patient had little medical attendance to-day. His physician, Dr. Hyatt, paid a visit and concluded that the Secretary needed rest more than medicine. From reliable sources it is learned that the alleged serious nature of the attack seems to be more imaginary thau real. Mr. Blaine's long illness during last spring and summer has made him dread a recurrence of confinement, and this fear has unperved him to such an extent that he looks on his present indisposition in a much more alarming light than his real condition warrants. The aim of his physician and his family at present is to disabuse his mind of the thought that his ill ness will result seriously, and beneficial effects are looked for from the rest which he has had to-day. Secretary Foster said to-day that he in-

ended going to Fort Monroe, Va., to-morrow. He goes by railroad, instead of steam boat, and will return by Tuesday, the 19th inst. He is looking much stronger each day, and says his recuperation is satisfactory in every way. He attended to considerable office business to-day. The Secretary has almost completely recovered from his long and serious illness, but is yet physi-

Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, United States navy, retired, is dangerously il with heart trouble. It is said at the Navy Department that there is no chance of his

The condition of Speaker Crisp showed great improvement to-day. His son stated this evening that his father ate a good breakfast to-day, after which he sat up and read the newspapers, the first time he has done that since the 23rd of December. Assistant Secretary Nettleton has recovered from the grip. He will resume his official duties at the Treasury Department

WHY HE VOTED FOR CRISP.

Some Inside Facts that Do Not Redound to the Credit of an Indiana Congressman. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Jan. 7 .- Representative McClellan, of the Fort Wayne district, is being roasted and basted by the Democrats of Indiana, now in this city, on account of his conduct during the speakership campaign. It was expected that Mr. Shivley, in casting his vote for the speakership would make sure of a committee position. having served some years in the House but there was surprise when Mr. McClellan withdrew from the delegation at the last moment and voted for Crisp. After the smoke of the battle had blown away and it was whispered around that the member from the Twelfth district had made sure of the chairmanship of a minor committee, his colleagues nodded their heads and winked their left optics significantly and intimated very broadly that everything

was perfectly clear to them. A Democrat from Indiana who is well known throughout the State and formerly lived in Mr. McClellan's district, and who was here working in behalf of Mr. Mills during the latter part of the speakership campaign, and who is thoroughly familiar with northern Indiana politics, says of Mr. McClellan's action: "The fact is Mr. Mc-Clellan practically sold out to the Crisp camp for the chairmanship of the commit tee on expenditures in the Navy Departnent. Soon after McClellan took his seat in the last Congress be discovered that he could turn his pension .correspondence with his constituents to good account. He established his son the pension claim business at Washington and to him turned over all letters relating to pensions, beside using his privilege as a member to call up and expedite the claims which young Mc-Clellan represented. The committee on expenditures in the Navy Department has no business; no bills are ever referred to it, and the committee never meets. It exists simply to fix some member of the Mc-Clellan calibre and to provide him with a clerk. McClellan wants this chairmanship especially to place his son on the pay-rol

at \$6 a day. Signing the once a month would roll interfere with young McClellan's pension ousiness. During the balloting for Speaker. McClellan made his wants known to the managers of the Mills men. He asked for the very committee that Crisp gave him. The Mills people would not promise him anything, hence he sold out to Crisp. You know that McClellan made his money by buying judgments and accounts from his clients and 'shaving notes,' and he lost his own county (DeKalb) by two hundred whereas Cleveland carried it by three hundred. The clerk of this committee like all session cierks, must be provided for by resolution, and several of the Mills men from the Indiana delegation will fight the resolution giving McClellan the clerk. The Mills-Criep tight has extended to Indiana, and there will be some 'knifing' done all along the line.

am not greatly surprised, when come to think of it, at the course of Mc-Clellan in the speakership contest," continued the well-kown Indiana Democrat. "for he has not impressed himself upon his party in his district. He has done nothing so far to emphasize his ability as a Congressman. For instance, in the last Congress a tariff speech appeared in the Congressional Record, as having been delivered by Mr. McClellan, which astonished the lawyers of the Twelfth district, and in fact, all those who knew Mr. McClellan personally. It was widely circulated, and the farmers of the district sat up late at night and read it. It was one of those leave-to-print' speeches. Confidentially, I might intimate that Logan Carlisle, son of the ex-Speaker, and now Senator of the same name, would not make oath that he did not write that speech."

TRIBUTE FROM A DEMOCRAT. What Ex-Mayor Grace, of New York, Says About President Harrison's Appointments. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- When ex-Mayor

Grace, of New York, was in Washington to attend the dinner given by Senor Montt, the Chilian minister, in honor of the inauguration of his brother, President Montt, of Chili, he was discussing the situstion, and said he understood that if trouble proceeded to a crisis, it would be due to the influence of "the man in the White House." The gentleman to whom he was talking expressed surprise at the tone of conviction with which Mr. Grace spoke, and said he always understood that one of the President's characteristics was that he never made up his mind until he was compelled to, and that the then present state of affairs between this country and Chili would hardly warrant him in assuming that war must necessarily ensue.

"That is a very good characteristic in a ablic man," responded Mr. Grace, "and I have no doubt but that it is due to that that the President has given to the people such a high class of appointments. I speak more particularly." he said, "of the ap-pointments in New York State, where I am fully acquainted, and there, I must say, hat for ability, intelligence and respect ability, they surpass the appointments

that were made by Mr. Cleveland, and I say this, Mr. Cleveland being my particular

Ex-Mayor Grace, it will be remembered, is one of the most respectable and prominent Democrats in the State of New York.

Nicaragna Canal to Be Investigated. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Morgan instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the condition of the Nicaragua canal was taken up in the Senate today, and was, on motion of Mr. Vest, amended by instructing the committee to inquire also what amount of money had been actually expended for any purpose, and what contracts or other obligations had been made by the company. Mr. Allen then addressed the Senate in support of the Nicaragua-canal project. He had an idea that sufficient provision had not been made in the act to inspect the work and to control the expenditures, but he hoped either that he was not justified in that idea or that the defect would be remedied. Mr. Morgan expressed his satisfaction at Mr. Vest's amendment being agreed to, because, he said, the friends of the roject desired there should be no misunlerstanding at all about any of its features. The resolution was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned till next Monday.

Springer Gives His Son a Place. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- Two important committees of the House effected an organization to-day. The appropriations committee authorized the appointment of subcommittees and deferred action on the census deficiency appropriation, requested by Superintendent Porter, until they can begin work. It is practically settled that there will be no assemblage of all the general appropriation bills in the appropriations committee, and the distribution of appropriation bills among several committees vill remain as in previous Congresses. The ways and means committee did a little routine business preliminary to beginning work on tariff legislation. Mr. Renter pringer, son of the chairman, succeeds fr. John M. Carson as principal clerk. Alexander Jones, a Chicago newspaper man, was appointed assistant clerk, and J. D. Darneille, of Springfield, Ill., messenger. Only eight members, a bare quorum, were present.

Indiana Fourth-Class Postmasters. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- Fourth-class postmasiers were to-day appointed as follows for Indiana: Collett, Jay county, L. M. Evans, vice E. Jack, resigned; Epsom. Daviese county, W. T. Dickinson, vice G. W. Myers, jr., resigned; Vigo, Vigo county, A. Hamilton, vice C. S. Walton, resigned; Willow Branch, Hancock county, L. Moris, vice B. Thomas, resigned.

Kyle Will "Startle" the Country. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 7 .- Senator J. H. Kyle, of South Dakota, expects soon to introduce in the United States Senate a joint resolution which will precipitate a vast amount of newspaper comment, as well as excite great public interest. It is a joint resolution asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving to Congress the power to regulate the laws regarding marriage and divorce.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapols Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.-Miss B. Davidson. of LaPorte, is visiting Mrs. A. D. Prince, and announces that she will be at home on

Mrs. Henry F. Blount, formerly of Indiana, has issued invitations for a tea on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at "The Oaks." Georgetown Heights.

Mrs. and Miss Bynum will receive on Saturday. This evening's Star says in its account of the Cabinet receptions: Mrs. Miller's house was as bright and cheerful as it always is,

and those who came managed to linger beond the limits of the ordinary fashionable Mrs. Miller wore a handsome black satin gown that had tiny red and green oolka dots. Miss Miller was in a French rown of gray cloth, with silver braiding. Mrs. Taft, wife of the Solicitor-general, Miss Knox assisted. In the diningroom Miss Heron and Miss Carolyn Knox sat at the table, where they were always surrounded by chatting friends. Edward A. McGiff, an engineer of Evans-

eating apparatus, and engineer of the new Marine Hospital of that city. Only \$2,994,700 four-and-a-half-per-cent onds are now outstanding, \$22,510,000 havng been redeemed to date, and more than

25,000,000 continued at 2 per cent. The toal issue was \$51,000,000 The First National Bank of Elwood, Ind. apital \$50,000, was to-day authorized to Secretary Noble has decided that the harges of fraud and corruption against

almer, agent at the Cheyenne River A-

lian Agency, and Shoenfelt, his clerk, are not sustained. He does find, however, that nefficiency is shown, and in consequence beir resignations will soon be asked. The questions asked in the progress of argument by justices of the court to-day gives good ground for the presumption that the United States Supreme Court will decide against the Church of the Holy Prinity, of New York, in the suit between t and the United States growing out of

Warren, of England, to this country under contract as its rector. STOLE FROM THE COUNTY.

the church bringing the Rev. E. Walpole

Treasurer Quits Office with a Shortage of \$22,000, and Possibly Much More,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 7 .- C. H. Paul. county treasurer, stepped down and out to-day, and it was then discovered that he was short in his accounts over \$22,000. His bondsmen met the County Commissioners to-day and paid the deficiency in full, and still further startled the commissioners by announcing that there was yet a large deficit from two years ago which the board has as yet been unable to discover. The bondsmen then asked that an expert committee be appointed to make a thorough examination in order to ascertain just what Paul's shortage is. All of Paul's property has been seized by his bondamen. and it is thought that he may be able to escape prosecution.

Shrewd Thief and Forger. CINCINNATI, Jan. 7 .- A most peculiar crime of theft and forgery was accomplished yesterday by some shrewd swindler. Checks payable to Dr. C. D. Cranch, of Mount Auburn, aggregating \$4,000, were abstracted from his office desk during his absence on a professional call, between 11 and I o'clock, and the thief deposited them in the Merchants' National Bank in the name of C. D. Crank, saying he wished to open an account there. He then drew a sum, which the bank declined to name, but something less than his deposit. He has not yet been found.

Left the Country with \$25,000. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7 .- J. H. Meek, a prominent lawyer of Dandridge, is missing and is suspected of being about \$25,000 short in his accounts. He was Chancers Court clerk of that county and managed a school fund of \$50,000. He is thought to

have gone to South America. Emma Juch in Trouble Again.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 .- Suit was to-day entered in the District Court by the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad. against the Emmy Juch Opera Company, now playing in the Grand Opera-house in this city, to recover \$266 due for transportation. Writs of attachment were secure and the box-office receipts for the remainder of the week were garnished. The company reached here on Friday last, opening on Sunday heavily in arrears, and has done but little business. The costumes and scenery are said to belong to Mrs. F. R. Thurber, of New York.

Drank Carbolic Acid for Whisky. LIMA, O., Jan. 7 .- Yesterday Henry Moor man and Amos Houser went into a drug store in which the former worked for the purpose of getting a drink. They were both under the influence of liquor, and got hold of the wrong bottle. Before they were aware of it they had swallowed large amount of carbolic acid. Both died in about half an hour.